THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county clergymen are $2per year strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the larger cities. All work done on command, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX., NO. 20
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI., NO. 21

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.00; three insertions, $1.50.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	1m.	3m.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	4.50	7.00	9.00	15.00
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One column	$ 15	$25.00	$35.00	$60.00	$100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executors, Administrators' and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Presidential or Local notices, twenty cents a line, every other notice six cents a line.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ezra Derr, Isaac C. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—E. Frank Clark.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Mifflin Brower.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John G. Gay.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Horner, Jonas Lutz.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—1, Jas. Campbell; 2, E. Smith; David Yost.
Coroner—Charles A. Mendenhall.
Jury Commissioners—Silas D. Ent, Peter B. Ent, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William R. Snyder.
Mercantile Appraiser—Samuel Neal.
Auctioneers—Jno. G. Freeze, Jno. A. Hess, Wm. Kenney.
Weighmaster and Thomas Greenland, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Building Company—John A. Funston, President; H. B. Ent & Brother.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxson, President; J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Grotz, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President; J. B. Robbins, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, Supply.
Sunday services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. S. H. Wilhelm.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron Streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at deller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. & 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but every body welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reese.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Services—2 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Monday at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, in form printed and neatly bound in small books, constantly on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. oct 19, 1874-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the correct fees as established by the Last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., below Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ent's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brittain's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES R. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (REFORMED) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—2:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

D. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street.
Mar.6, 74-y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

D. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second door, Robbins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Kleim's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m., for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'75—y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building, April 16,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. July1,'75—y

C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE R. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.19,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROBT. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 12—68

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and adjoining counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week, and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,000,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,000,000
Commercial	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,000,000
American of Philadelphia	7,000,000
Ætna of Hartford	5,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	250,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	70,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,070,000

March 29,74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. F. Wahlenmaier's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, 75—tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May 2, 75-1y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest Improved Foot-Lever Treads, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber bases as firm as with the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July2,'75

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg, and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORD, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market.
BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.
Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fire-proof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened
SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Dissemination Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.
REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9'75 ly

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.
For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.
Each course of study is complete in itself.
Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.
Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Friday, December 17th.
Spring session commences Wednesday, Dec. 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 28th.
Spring Term commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS.
BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, FOUR DOLLARS per week.
Tuition ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School only to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to and course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.
Send for a Catalogue.
Applications for admission may be addressed to
DR. T. L. GRISWOLD, Principal.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Aug. 14,'74—1y

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.
THE Greenwood Seminary will open the Fall Term of School
8TH MONTH 16TH, 1875,
under the care of Friends, with A. W. Potter, B. E., Principal.
The desirable location of this School and the high standing of the principal amongst educators and students are seldom found. Residents from a distance can reach the Seminary by public conveyance at a trifling cost from Bloomsburg, Pa. Boarding can be had at the Seminary or private houses on reasonable terms. For further inquiry may be made of Ellis Evans, Aaron Kester, or R. S. Evans, Millville, Pa., or T. E. Evans, Pottsville, Pa.
Millville, June 8, 1875. tf.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms.
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform spring Wagons, all of the latest style and made of good materials and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.
Also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, cold springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as inch boards, plank, scantling, &c., at my factory and pay cash for it at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Immediate orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing done in this case.
A. S. CROSSLEY.
July1tf

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE
MANUFACTORY
H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with Mr. Lloyd Jones, of Orwigsburg, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at as low as can be afforded.
Share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—1y.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Poetical.

I'M GROWING OLD.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

My days pass pleasantly away,
My nights are blessed with sweetest sleep,
I feel no symptoms of decay,
I have no cause to heave the weep,
My foes are impotent and shy,
My friends are neither false nor cold,
And yet of late I often sigh,
I'm growing old!

My growing talk of olden times,
My growing thirst for early hours,
My growing apathy for early rhymes,
My growing love for easy shoes,
My growing hate of crowds and noise,
My growing fear of catching cold,
All tell me in the plainest voice,
I'm growing old!

I'm growing fonder of my staff,
I'm growing dimmer in the eye,
I'm growing fainter in my laugh,
I'm growing deeper in my sigh,
I'm growing careless of my dress,
I'm growing fretful of my gold,
I'm growing wise, I'm growing—yes—
I'm growing old!

I feel it in my changing taste,
I see it in my shrinking hair,
I see it in my growing waist,
I see it in my growing heir;
A thousand hints proclaim the truth,
As plain as truth was ever told,
That even in my vaunted youth,
I'm growing old!

Ah, me! my very laurels breathe
The tale in my reluctant ears;
And every leaf the hours bequeath,
But makes me debtor to the years.
Even flattery's honeyed words declare
The scene she would fain withhold,
And tells me in "How young you are!"
I'm growing old!

Thanks to the years whose rapid flight
My sombre muse too lazily sings;
Thanks for the gleams of golden light
That tint the darkness of their wings—
The light that beams from out the sky
These heavenly mansions to unfold,
Where all are blest, and none may sigh,
"I'm growing old!"

Miscellaneous.

THE TEST.

"I am beautiful," murmured Lora Dean, as she stood before the mirror, smiling at the face reflected there, and I know very well that Edward is not indifferent to beauty; although he is engaged to my plain little saint of a cousin, Flo. I do not really think she cares very much for him, and if she does—pshaw! I have nothing but my handsome face to depend upon, so must make the best of it, and let the others look out for themselves."

Lora Dean was certainly very beautiful Her hair was black as the raven's wing, and lay in thick, heavy coil upon her shapely head; eyes of velvet blackness, which their owner could at will cause to flash defiantly, or droop in sweet, innocent confusion, cheeks and lips like scarlet roses, and teeth rivaling pearls in whiteness. She was a little above the medium height, and her elegant carriage would grace a queen.

Miss Dean was an orphan, and lived with her aunt in the city of New York, but had accepted her cousin Ray's invitation to spend a few months with her in the country. Here she met Edward Earle, Flo's, betrothed husband. He was handsome, talented and wealthy and this beautiful, unprincipled girl was not long in making up her mind to throw all her arts into the contest, and win him for herself, thus ending a long struggle between pride and poverty, which threatened the happiness of the future, even though the result might be the wreck of her cousin's happiness.

"I declare! It is almost five o'clock!" continued Miss Dean, petulantly glancing at her watch. "Flo. promised to help me dress for the party. I do wish she would come."

As if in answer to her wish the door opened, and Florence Ray entered the room. She was plain—no one would think of calling her anything else—yet there was an expression of innocence and purity in that sweet, gentle face, and speaking from those soulful brown eyes, which attracted every one, and to know her was to love her.

"Oh, Flo? I am so glad you have come!" And the treacherous face was wreathed in smiles. "I want you to do my hair just the prettiest you can. I know I'm a bother; but you are a darling girl and won't mind.

Florence kissed the pouting red lips of her cousin held up to her.

"No, coz, you are not a bother. It is a pleasure for me to help you."

"Flo, do you think I'm very beautiful?" said Lora when her cousin stood unwinding the coil of her magnificent hair.

"Yes dear. I wish I were half as beautiful."

"I wonder if Edward Earle thinks so too," she said, watching Flo. through her half-closed lids.

"Who?"

"I mean to win him if I can."

"Lora," said Florence, her face flushing, then turning pale, "you know Edward is my affianced."

"Well, supposing he is; if he would leave you for a beautiful face he is not worthy of you. Florence, dare you let this be a test to see if he will remain true?"

Did there creep a doubt into the girl's mind, that caused her to hesitate and for a moment to remain silent? When she spoke it was with a white yet determined face, and her voice sounded strange and cold.

"I am willing."

But Florence's heart sank within her when her cousin's toilet was finished, and she stood before her a very queen in the rich robes of her silk lace, with glittering diamonds in her hair, and at her throat. Would he stand the test she asked herself.

Every eye was turned toward Miss Dean that evening, when she swept into the parlors. Her beauty, and gay sparkling manner soon brought a crowd of admirers around her, and lured by those bright eyes Edward Earle found himself among them.

Florence Ray only needed that one evening to tell how the contest would end, and who would be the winner; yet she had herself consented to the trial, and come what might she would bide all suffering and act her part.

The evening was a fair sample of the days which followed. Edward rarely sought Florence's side, and she stood proudly aloof, never by word or sign betraying her true feelings.

To do Edward Earle justice his love for Florence was still the same. He was merely fascinated with her cousin, and repelled by her manner toward him, he sought Lora's society. Had Florence acted differently he would never have gone so far as to release her from their engagement. Her cold manners, together with a few insinuations from Lora Dean made the work of parting two loving hearts very easy. Although no hard words had been spoken on either side, both realized that a great gulf was fixed between them.

The finishing stroke came in the shape of a note, in the familiar handwriting of Florence, which fell in Edward's way. It was addressed to a young man who had formerly been a lover of her's, and filled with regrets that she was bound to another, while her heart was and always would be his.

Could Edward Earle have known how much time that Lora Dean spent upon that very note, in which she forged her cousin's handwriting so cleverly, he would have taken a different course that memorable afternoon.

With a stern face he sought Flora in the summer house, which he had seen her enter while a book in hand.

Florence heard his familiar footstep and her heart gave a great throb, while a glad light came into her eyes; but when he entered her presence he only saw her lift her eyes from the book she was reading, and how coldly!

With the words of that note still burning in his brain, her manner almost maddened him.

"Miss Ray I think we had better come to an understanding at once, and I have taken it on myself to offer you freedom from the bonds that have proved so irksome."

For a moment Florence sat as if stunned. Although she had felt for a long time that a great distance was between them, she could not realize it had come to this. In his offer of release she only saw a glad escape on his part, that he might wed her beautiful cousin; and, forcing back the cry of anguish that would have risen on her lips, all the pride in her nature came to her rescue, and helped her through her ordeal. With no more visible emotion in her white face than if it were carved from marble, she drew the costly solitaire diamond from her finger and held it toward him. The last link that had bound them together had been severed, and without a word he took the ring and left her presence.

Alone in her room, with no eye but God's to witness, Florence Ray fought with her love and pride. Pride conquered, and she went out boldly determined to die rather than give one one sign of her suffering.

Days grew into weeks and still Lora Dean lingered at the farm house. Edward Earle and she were almost constantly together.

One afternoon Florence stood by the window, in thought living over the past, and contrasting it with the present, and wondering if she could ever again think the sunshine beautiful with that dull weary pain in her heart. A familiar form was coming up the road, and her heart beat almost audibly while a crimson spot came to either cheek.

How beautiful and innocent Lora looked out in the garden among the flowers. Her voice thrilled some happy love song floated in through the window to Florence's ears. As she listened for a moment—and only a moment—a feeling of bitter hatred against her cousin crept into her heart and was harbored there. Lora Dean's graceful attitude did not look as if it was studied; but she had caught a glimpse of Edward Earle's handsome figure, although she was to all appearances unconscious of his approach.

He opened the little gate and entered the garden. Florence saw them standing together—saw him stoop, pick up a rose and place it among her tresses; then they walked down the path in the direction of the lake.

When the trees hid them from sight Florence sank into the chair, buried her face in her hands, and the glistening tears fell through her white fingers. For a moment only she sat thus and then her old pride returned, and as if ashamed of her momentary weakness she dashed the tears away and took up the embroidery she had thrown aside.

An hour later, when Lora, flushed and elated, entered the room, her face gave no sign of the struggle she had passed through.

"Florence, beauty has won! Edward Earle has asked me to become his wife."

"And you have accepted him?" slowly came from the white lips of Florence.

"Of course I have! He is handsome and wealthy. For one in my position—having run through a fortune—with plenty of pride and no means to keep up appearances much longer, it is a decidedly lucky thing. I am glad you do not care much for him—at least judging from your actions you did not, or I should not have let matters come this far."

"One question: Lora, do you love him?"

"No Flora, I will be candid with you. It is only the position his wealth will give that I covet."

"Lora! Lora! Was it for that you wrecked my life? I had thought to suffer in silence, but I must speak. I love Edward Earle with a love that will never die. Before you came we were happy! I can forgive you the wrong you have done me; but, oh, Lora, think well before you consent to perjure your soul at the altar by giving your hand not your heart! You will not be happy, and God will mete out punishment to you."

"There, there, Florence! Do not preach any longer. It is too late now."

"No, Miss Dean, not too late," said a stern voice as a form darkened the doorway.

"Mr. Earle, as I live! And in the pleasant position of eavesdropper."

Lora meant to be scornful but her voice trembled with shame and mortification.

"Yes, Miss Dean; for once I have been guilty of listening; yet my conscience does not condemn me. I have learned that which will greatly change the future for you and me. If you will consider those words I was mad enough to utter a short time ago recalled, I shall be very much obliged to you."

"As you please," said Miss Dean, in a voice trembling with passion. Then she arose and swept from the room.

Edward crossed the room where Florence sat with bowed head, and taking one of her hands he said:

"Pardon me, Miss Ray—Florence—for being a listener to this conversation between you and your cousin. It has opened my eyes in more than one respect. I chanced to think of a book Miss Dean spoke of having and which she had promised to lend to my sister; so I came back for it. Passing by the open window I heard a few words of conversation I deemed it no sin to hear more of. The words that I heard you say made me doubt that you ever wrote this."

He placed in her hands the note he had found.

Florence read it through and then said, looking into his face with those truthful eyes—

"No, Edward, I never wrote this. Some enemy has been at work."

They did not question who, for it was evident to both who the guilty person was.

Florence confessed that she consented to test his love and both shuddered when they thought how near their lives came to being shipwrecked. It was a perfect reconciliation.

Miss Dean left for the city the next day in disgust. A month later she received cards to attend the wedding of Florence Ray and Edward Earle; but she very politely declined the invitation.

Mohammed the Impostor.

Prophet or impostor, saint or devil, hero or Antichrist—which was he?

Ages have asked that question, and the reply is not yet. Godfrey de Bouillon would have answered without hesitation, and Richard Plantagenet, surnamed Cœur de Lion would have backed the assertion, "Impostor, devil, Antichrist." Haroun the Just, who sent Charlemagne the first clock ever seen in Europe, and Yusouf Salah-ud-Deen, who conquered the Lion Heart, would have answered with even less hesitation, "Prophet, saint, and hero." Which party was right? and if neither, which was nearest right? Which of the two knew most about Mohammed? Which was most capable of judging on any question of character and evidence, and which possessed the most collated learning and powers of comparison? These questions are by no means hard to answer. We know that mental accomplishments of Godfrey de Bouillon and Richard Plantagenet were confined to a very small smattering of education, sufficient to enable them to sign their names after a fashion, while of the Arabic language and of the contents of the Koran itself they were both in blissful ignorance. Had any one offered to present either with a copy of the book in the original Arabic or in the purest French translation, it is probable that Godfrey and Richard would have acted in the same way. Into the fire would have gone the book and with it the donor, had the latter been available. Had either possessed the power to exterminate every Moslem living, there is not a shadow of doubt that he would have ordered the execution at once, imagining he was doing good service in punishing "blasphemers." In what the sin of blasphemy consisted, as applied to "Islam," Godfrey and Richard might have been puzzled to explain to the satisfaction of a disinterested party. The argument, had such a thing as argument been necessary, would infallibly have ended, like the renowned discussion between Captain Fluellen and Captain MacMorris, in an attempt by one party to cut off the other party's head.

When we come to examine Haroun and Yusouf we find men of a different stamp. Without being less a soldier, each was much more of a general, and each was the most enlightened prince of his own time. All the learned men of the East flocked to the court of both, and in those days the East almost monopolized the learning of the world. Besides this, each prince was well acquainted with the writings of Mohammed, and in fact had committed the greater part of the Koran orally to memory, as every Arab of rank does at the present day. Those men, thoroughly acquainted with Mohammed's book—a book historically certain as being the work of his single mind unassisted by others—called Mohammed, as their descendants do to this time, "Prophet, saint, and hero." It becomes, then, to us of the present time, a matter of inquiry whether these men may not possibly be right, and Godfrey and Richard possibly wrong. For good many centuries we have been going on the crusading theory as regards Islam, and it is about time that those of us who are open to reason stopped to ask ourselves whether we are quite justified in our classification of "Jews, Turks, and infidels" as objects of pity, to be prayed for once a year. Another doubt may even arise as to whether we are justified in calling a Moslem an "infidel" under any circumstances; but this doubt will arise at a later stage of the inquiry. To form a judgment on Mohammed we must read his book Al-Koran. To that alone he appealed, when asked to work miracles as a sign of his mission; to that the Arabs point to-day as a standing miracle, defying the world to produce its equal.

We are told by all Arabs that the Koran is the most perfect poetry in the Arabic language; and yet, when we come to read it as translated into English, we find it dull and tedious. It is a difficult thing for a European to read through the whole Koran in a translation. He soon realizes it to be different from what he imagined it. Very possibly he dreamed of finding therein long and luscious descriptions of the "Mohammedan Paradise;" that he should read about houris and the tree of life, the beast Al-Borak, rivers of wine, and all those visions of the different heavens usually attributed to the prophet. He finds not a word of all this. Instead, there is boundless devotional enthusiasm, all the vocabulary of praise to God, long moral lectures, Old Testament stories in a different form, a familiar reference to all the Jewish patriarchs, prophets and kings, an equally constant reference to the facts of the Gospels, but in a somewhat different dress, and finally fierce denunciations, in a strain of the most awful solemnity, of the infidels who will not believe in the truths of God. Of doctrine he finds no subtlety. Mohammed proclaims but one fact, and reiterates it for all time. As the Koran opens with Al-Fatihat, "The Preface," so it naturally closes with the simple and sublime "Declaration," a chapter of itself. The words of those chapters are texts for all the rest of the book. It enlarges, dilates, amplifies, illustrates, reiterates the one grand declaration, "*La Ilaha, il Allah*"—"No God but God." All the rest is written only to give that weight. The fact that Mohammed is the prophet of God is a mere incident, like the "Thus saith the Lord" of the Hebrew prophets. It is to show whence came the message. That message is the one thing of importance to man, and it is of the simplest: "No God but God." When that message is believed, the morality of the Koran follows with equal simplicity. Prayer and charity are the whole duty of man. Not prayer as an importunate begging for favors, but prayer which is only praise and anxiety to be kept in the faith of God; not ostentatious almsgiving, miscalled charity, but a charity as complete and genuine as that described in the Corinthians. Such as we find Al-Fatihat we find the whole book.—*The Galaxy for August.*

The man who was hemmed in by the crowd has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since.

For the COLUMBIAN.

ANGEL SLEEP AND ANGEL DEATH.

BY JULIE LAURACH.

Continued.

CHAPTER II.

After Angel Sleep and Angel Death had become as brothers, Angel Sleep thought less of his own merits and beautiful garments and more of the people for whom he professed, and really, possessed, so much love; and before a moon had passed, sought and obtained another interview with Angel Death. Aye, even before the first day was well begun he wished to see Angel Death, and when he found him, he ran to him, caught him in close embrace and wept freely. "O, Angel Death" said he "what a lesson you have taught me. With all my philanthrophy how stupid I have been. I thought the eyes of mortals like a close room, when the curtains were closed, all was dark; but you have taught me 'tis not so.—Tell me brother what is the sleep I give them."

"He composed my brother Angel Sleep"—said the Angel Death "and go with me again to the land of dreams, and let us linger there long and learn what we can. Many things there are which we cannot comprehend. But we will learn what we can."

As the Angel Death had thus spoken they were come to the banks of the River, and the good silent Warden soon ferried them over its boor waters. And when he had set them on the fairy shore the first one they saw was a young man, apparently of eighteen winters, playing ball with half a dozen others.

How heartily did he play, how light and quick were his steps, and how merrily rang his laughter. How he chatted to those with whom he was playing. And with what pleasure did he listen to their answers. "Happiness," said the Angle Sleep. "There is perfect happiness."

"Aye, brother," said Angel Death, "But what do you think of the awakening of that spirit? Behold the clay house of which it is an inhabitant."

The Angel Sleep looked and saw the clay house and lo—but what use to describe it. It had already been builded more than three score and ten years, and soon must be in the dark, cold bed to which Angel Death will take it.

"But," said Angel Sleep, "I see a form play ball. What does it all mean? The form there is free from care unc

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 30, 1875.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Harrisburg, March 4, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

That the next Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be held at the City of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at noon.

The Convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: one delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives.

JOHN MILLER,
Chairman.

Yellow fever prevails in towns along the coast of Florida.

The Democrats of Maryland have nominated John Lee Carroll, a great grand son of "Charles Carroll of Carrollton" for Governor of that State.

The temperance party have put in the field a full county ticket in Luzerne county, and pledged themselves to the support of Brown and Pennypacker.

It is supposed the Ashland Savings bank will lose about $40,000 by its defaulting cashier. His whereabouts are still unknown. The stockholders, it is stated, will pay all indebtedness.

In Montour county there are eight brothers whose aggregate height is forty-nine feet nine inches and a half. Dauphin can beat that for high. A family of eight in East Hanover township average six feet and a half.—*Patriot.*

Duncan, Sherman & Co., a heavy firm of New York brokers, have failed. Liabilities about six millions of dollars. This failure is second in importance only to that of Jay Cooke & Co. in September, 1874, and will no doubt drag down many other firms and interests with it.

Park, Democrat, was declared elected to the Legislature in Venango county last fall by a majority of one. His election was contested in court by his opponent. After a tedious and expensive investigation the court has decided Park elected by a majority of nine.

They had a boat race on a small lake near Minnequa a few days ago. Peter Herdic, Senator Davis, and Editor Dealy of the Philadelphia *Chronicle*, were the champions. Herdic came out first and the editor last. The race was awarded to the hindmost, it having been ascertained that his boat had been blocked.

Our readers were no doubt impressed by the beauty of the introductory chapter of the original allegory published by us last winter, under the title of "Angel Sleep and Angel Death." It is now continued and will be for several issues. It will grow in interest as it proceeds, and is of a class of reading that will commend itself to thinkers.

The Federal Attorney General has given an opinion in the famous Chorpening case to the effect that the Postmaster General is not authorized to pay any money on the claim, that Chorpening may bring suit before the Court of Claims but that the statute of limitation intervenes, and that he can only get the money from the Treasury by an act of Congress. The amount of the claim is stated at $445,010.69.

A number of Mormons are now on trial for the murder of a large party of emigrants in 1857. The evidence against them appears to be overwhelming. The murder was a cold blooded and most shocking affair. Men, women and children were shot down in cold blood after surrendering. Of the children those that were too young to tell the tale were spared, and these were divided among the Mormons. They probably do not now know their own origin. Lee, the leader of the murderers, now on trial, attempted to turn States evidence, and thus escape punishment, but his tale was refused.

A party capable of holding to its principles, and of persistently resisting to the extent of its ability the encroachment of an unscrupulous governmental majority, intoxicated with power, and reckless of the public good, must command the respect of mankind, even if it should err; but when obviously striving only for the right, and to secure to the masses the solid advantages of proper government, it impels the admiration even of many of its political opponents. This is the position which the Democratic party of the United States now occupies.—*Ex.*

Isaac M. Singer, the inventor of the Singer sewing machine, died in London, on the 23d inst., aged 64 years. Although said to be the inventor, his machine was only an improvement upon the Howe. Having failed in early life as an actor and theatrical manager, he turned his attention to invention. His first effort resulted in the production of a carving machine, which does not appear to have been a success. While visiting a mechanic's shop to contract for the construction of this machine, his attention was called to certain defects in the Howe sewing machine, being constructed there, and he at once set to work to remedy them. In a week or two he succeeded. As soon as his machines were put in the market, Howe brough suit against him for infringement. During the pendency of the legal proceedings, it was discovered that it would be shown on trial that the most important principle in the sewing machine had been patented long before either Howe or Singer's invention, by some obscure (perhaps dead) and unsuccessful inventor. Howe, Singer and other patentees and manufacturers of other machines then combined, dropped their suits, and ever afterwards had an inserest in each other's machines and sales. Up to that time they had not acquired wide or general popularity. Singer commenced an energetic system of advertising, which acquainted the public with their merits and brought them into general use. The profits of the several patentees rolled up into millions, and it was but recently that Mr. Singer gave a newly married daughter a million of dollars as her marriage portion. For some years past he has been residing in different European cities, his changed mode of life consequent upon his large fortune having entailed bad health and finally brought early death upon him.

In some respects the sewing machine has been of immense public advantage. The great draw back upon it is that it has so largely added to the extravagance of female attire, and given rise to such distorted forms of dress as to excite general ridicule and some disgust.

The State Treasury.

As a part of the history of the times we print the opinion of the Attorney General of the State, showing that the Radicals have so legislated that the State Treasurer is no longer required to make a monthly statement of the condition of the Sinking Fund and where it is deposited, as had formerly been rendered necessary by a wholesome and honest law, and that the Auditor General is absolutely debarred by law from inquiring into it! The legislation to shield the fund from examination was enacted at the session of 1874, *by the most corrupt and base Legislative body that ever assembled in this Commonwealth*, or in any other, unless, possibly, it is equaled or exceeded by some of the negro-carpet-bag Legislatures of the Southern States. Under the existing laws, therefore, *and by the connivance of Gov. Hartranft*, over two millions of dollars of the people's money—paid by hard taxation—is locked up in the breeches pocket of Mr. Bob. Mackey, upon which he may and no doubt does draw interest to his personal advantage, while the State bonds (which this money should promptly redeem) are left to draw interest which must be paid by the people. Outrage is a mild term for this Radical buccaneering transaction—it is a gross fraud upon the people, perpetrated over the signature of John F. Hartranft—direct robbery!

Is there no remedy? Auditor General Temple is yet Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. When the board again meets (in a few days now) let him demand that every dollar in the Sinking Fund shall be at once used in redeeming State bonds. He can make the demand—let the two Radical Commissioners refuse or neglect if they dare. There will be time between this and the election to expose them and to fix the proper responsibility upon Gov. Hartranft.

Under these circumstances it is not at all singular that Treasurer Mackey publishes monthly statements, over his affidavit, that there are millions in the Sinking Fund, but only contemptible sums ranging from less than two to thirty dollars in the State Treasury applicable to the payment of current expenses and appropriations. But why are the millions kept in the Sinking Fund, *if there*, instead of redeeming interest-bearing bonds with them? No earthly reason can be assigned for such action other than the personal purpose or profit of the State Treasurer! And it was to enable him, his partners and his party, to profit by the interest on millions of the people's money that Gov. Hartranft approved the legislation detailed by the Attorney General!

Specie Payments, Brokers, and Subsidized City Organs.

The efforts of the broker-subsidized city press to make a political touch-stone out of the financial muddle are absurd and must utterly fail. But for the good sense and integrity of the people these metropolitan dictatorial broker-organs would have produced repudiation long ago by their insane demands. Every body is in favor of specie payments and resumption will be effected when honest and economical administration enables the government to receive greenbacks in payment of duties upon imports and to pay its current expenses in coin, or its equivalent, and not before. The idea of gold or silver circulating as currency while the country is flooded with millions upon millions of irredeemable government notes, or notes secured by government bonds and not redeemable in cash, is simply an extreme absurdity.

No matter what opinions any body holds about the ability to resume, the propriety, or time or manner of resumption, it is quite sure it cannot occur until the government passes into the hands of honest and economical agents, who will not permit the expenditure of one dollar except for necessary purposes, who will promptly and honestly collect all the revenue and apply it to its proper purposes, and who will reduce State and Federal expenditure fully one-half, and will so restrain municipal expenditure and taxation as to relieve the private citizen of the great burdens that now rest upon every one. As to a statesman's opinion whether specie payment can be reached in 1879, or a year earlier or somewhat later, affecting his party standing, it is sheer nonsense, scarcely less lacking in sense than that a mild contraction of non-interest bearing currency will effect or a prodigious expansion of bank issues will promote it.

From Washington.

Attorney General Pierrepont has at length succeeded in compelling Judge Fisher, the district attorney for the capital, and his deputies, to vacate their offices. The Radicals call this compulsion resignation—making the form contradict the facts. Rascally practices and incompetency are the principal causes.

General Grant has long been trying to drive the Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano, into a resignation, without exposing the fact to the public, but Delano "sticks," begging and cringing spaniel like, and will scarcely go until literally kicked out. Grant don't read Delano's letters and the latter therefore resorts to telegraphic despatches in the papers to get his pleas before the President. He is a low dog, too fawning to be kicked with satisfaction.

Secretary Bristow is literally filling the dockets of western Federal courts with indictments against distillers, rectifiers and other dealers in whisky, and revenue collectors, assessors, guagers, deputies, clerks and other officials who conspired with them to defraud the government. He refuses all compromises and declares that the prosecutions must be carried on to the end. If so, there will be a hopeful set of Radicals in the penitentiaries before the next Presidential election.

A movement is on foot to invite the evangelists Moody and Sankey to Washington. A good place for evangelists to flourish—if clootie has not too secure a hold.

Lynch Law in Sullivan.

We learn from the Sullivan county papers that a case of lynching occurred at Dushore on Saturday night of last week. H. S. Surdam, a merchant, was accused of making improper advances to young girls who visited his store, but he was otherwise an inoffensive man. He had been ordered to leave the place by a notice pasted on the door of his store, and verbally. On Saturday night he was engaged until late packing his goods. While proceeding to the hotel where he boarded, he was knocked down, beaten and thrown into Loyalsock creek. The water was not deep enough to drown him, and his groans attracting attention, he was rescued. He was still alive at last accounts, but could give little account of the occurrence. He was from Binghamton, New York, and about 50 years of age. The lynchers are supposed to be known.

The Erie *Observer* states that Mr. Rawle, the Radical nominee for State Treasurer, confidentially assures Democrats that he is "not much of a Republican." That may be, as he was not known to be a Republican at all until the Treasury ring took him up as their candidate for Treasurer. When he was a chain carrier on the Sunbury and Erie railroad he was a Democrat, professedly at least. His Republicanism certainly dates since the war.

A "Good Governor."

Gov. Hartranft, his political supporters say, has made a "good Governor." Let us see what constitutes a "good Governor," according to the notion of these Radical politicians.

When Hartranft was elected there was a loud cry about the "Evan's steal." A large sum of money due to the State from the Federal government had been collected and pocketed by an appointee of Governor Geary and his confederates. What has Hartranft done towards the recovery of this ill-gotten plunder? Poor Evans was hunted down to the grave, but those who used him as their tool are still at large enjoying in perfect security the fruits of their conspiracy. So far as the public have any means of knowing, Gov. Hartranft has never troubled himself to make an effort to bring them to justice. The loss to the State by this one transaction is over two hundred thousand dollars.

If Hartranft has made a "good Governor," why is it that he has done nothing in behalf of the people in regard to the management of the State Treasury? Everybody who is conversant with the affairs of Pennsylvania is aware that for many years rumors have been afloat of illegal transactions in the Treasury Department. The sudden growth in wealth of all who have been elected to the charge is widely known. The truth of these reports is so well established that no person in the State pretends to deny them. These practices have gone on and are going on daily right under the nose of the Governor. Has he ever tried to stop them? Has he ever sent a message to the Legislature calling its attention to them? Has he ever proposed an investigation, or used his power as chief Executive to inquire into these abuses?

In the Governor's last message he very appropriately referred to the panic and the sufferings of the people in consequence. We believe he did, also, have something to say about the virtues of public and private economy. Precept is good, but practice is better. The records will bear us out in the assertion that Gov. Hartranft's administration has been *the most costly in the history of the State*, and a large share of the extra expense is in that department of the Government which falls under his immediate control. Where is the evidence that he has made any earnest effort to reduce the cost of governing the State to a figure corresponding with the lessened ability of the people to pay taxes? His pretended sympathy with the misfortunes of his fellow citizens has never taken the shape of an offer to throw off a portion of his salary, which is nearly treble that of any previous Governor.

Serious as these indictments are, all three of them combined are trifling as compared with Gov. Hartranft's course relative to the new Constitution. The whole public are familiar with the looseness and corruption which prevailed in the Legislature a few years ago. They became so glaring and odious that the people rose with one accord and demanded their suppression. The evil was cured as far as legal measures can effect it by the adoption of the new Constitution—an instrument which coincided so fully with the wishes of the people that they endorsed it by a vote which amounted to practical unanimity. Where did Governor Hartranft stand in the struggle which ended in the adoption of the Constitution? His personal acts and influence—the labors and influence of his creatures and political associates—was against this great measure of reform, which the people were nearly a unit in favor of. The new Constitution has done much towards purifying the atmosphere around Harrisburg, but—no thanks to Gov. Hartranft.

A "good Governor!" Pshaw! In what respect, pray tell us? What great measure of reform has he effected? What rings has he broken—what corruption checked? What has he done towards bringing matters back to the economical standard of years ago? Where is there a measure of his Administration that rises above the dead level of mediocrity? Going into the office under a heavy cloud, he has not done quite as bad as he might have done—and that is about all that can be said for him.—*Erie Observer.*

The grave question now being discussed by the sensational press of the cities is whether Gen. Grant's grand-son born July 11, can ever become President, as the Constitution prohibits any but native born citizens from being elected to that elevated position. The urchin in question was born in New Jersey but his father is a subject of Great Britain and his mother was sojourning temporarily in the United States. We do not think it necessary for the public to be much exercised about the question just now.

If city editorial brains can do nothing better than grind out flatulent diatribes about Gen. Grant taking an airing at a pleasant sea shore, instead of roasting alive among the musquitoes and malarious atmosphere of Washington city, or getting off stupid wit about him being raised to the not uncommon dignity of a grandfather, they would serve their readers by drying up. About here, at least, grand fathers are a very common affair and babies are too plentiful for any to become subjects of interesting newspaper discussion. They are all nice little suckers but too common to command remarkable public attention.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, thinks "there is no question as worthy of the attention of the public mind to-day as the question of corruption. It must be met, and met speedily, too, if we are at all determined to preserve the institutions founded by our fathers." In regard to the third term, the Ex-Senator declares that everything depends upon the fall elections of this year. "Should they go against the administration," he says, "you will hear no more of the Third Term; but if they should go otherwise, take my word for it General Grant will lose no opportunity in drawing comfort from it, and you will see him the Republican candidate for the Presidency next year.

Russel Errett has been appointed chief organizer in this State. We notice that the radical State and sub-committees are made up almost exclusively of those who opposed the adoption of the new constitution. The people of Pennsylvania should remember that these men have pledged themselves to emasculate and destroy the instrument at the first opportunity and restore the old regime of the ring. If they would have protection against this ring they must vote against it this fall.—*Pittsburg Post.*

THE STATE SENATE.—Eleven State Senators go out this year, and there is also a vacancy in the Clearfield district, caused by the resignation of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace. Of these twelve places the Republicans held eight and the Democrats four. Democrats will beyond doubt be elected to fill the Democratic vacancies, and there is a strong prospect of electing a Democrat in the Clarion district, to succeed Senator McClay, and one in the Cambria and Blair District, to succeed Senator Lemon. A gain of four more districts will give the control of the Senate to the Democrats.—*Ex.*

THE STATE TREASURY.

The Auditor General not Authorised to Require a Statement of the Sinking Fund.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1875.—*Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, Attorney General of Pennsylvania*—DEAR SIR: The 10th section of an act entitled an act supplementary to the several acts relative to the State Treasurer and to the commissioners of the sinking fund, approved April 13, 1870, (see P. L. p. 67) declares "that it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, *on the first Monday* of every month, to make a report to the Auditor General, giving in detail the different sums which go to make up the grand total of the amount that day in the State Treasury, *including the amount in the sinking fund* as well as moneys not applicable to that fund, and giving the amount deposited with each banker, etc., which statement shall be made under oath or affirmation and shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose in the Auditor General's office and shall be open for inspection of the Governor, heads of departments, members of the Legislature, or any citizen of the State desiring to inspect the same." The 8th section of an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasurer and to the commissioners of the sinking fund, approved May 9, 1874, (P. L. 126) requires that "the State Treasurer on the *first business day* of each month shall render a statement of account to the Auditor General, giving in detail the amount on that day in the State Treasury, *exclusive of moneys appropriated to the sinking fund*, the said statement to give names of banks or persons with whom the moneys are deposited," and to be recorded and open for inspection as in the case of the report required by act of April 13, 1870. The act of 1874 contains no repealing clause whatever, and the question which I desire to submit to your consideration is this: Does the 8th section of the act of 1874 repeal the 10th section of the act of 1870, or ought I to require from the State Treasurer on the first Monday of every month a report of the moneys in the Treasury, *including the amount in the sinking fund?* By giving me your opinion upon this point you will confer a favor on yours very respectfully,

J. F. TEMPLE,
Auditor General.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL, HARRISBURG, July 19, 1875.—*To Hon. J. F. Temple, Auditor General*—SIR: In answer to your inquiry in regard to the duty of the State Treasurer to make report to the Auditor General of the investment of moneys belonging to the sinking fund, I respectfully submit the following opinion:

Section IV of article XI, of the Constitution of 1838 created a sinking fund for the redemption of the public debt, did not name the depositary of the fund, nor provide for statements of its amounts or the places of its deposit or of the manner by which it was secured. Various acts of Assembly prior to 13th April, 1870, provided that the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth should receive the revenues designated therein and with them redeem the evidences of State indebtedness. They were the custodians of this portion of the public money, and charged with the duty of making proper reports to the Legislature, and of keeping records for inspection. The act of 13th April, 1870, changed their relationship to the fund. It directed the State Treasurer to give security to the Commonwealth in the sum of 500,000, and required him to keep two ledgers, called respectively the "General Revenue Ledger" and the "Sinking Fund Ledger," and "to cause all moneys received from revenues belonging to the sinking fund to be credited on the day of their receipt to the commissioners of the sinking fund, in the said sinking fund ledger," and upon the first business day of each month to make and deliver to the commissioners of the sinking fund a certificate under his hand and seal of office, showing the balance due them on said sinking fund ledger for the preceding month. The commissioners of the sinking fund are still charged with the duty of a faithful appropriation of the fund, of keeping public records of the condition of that portion of the money of the Commonwealth and of making reports to the Legislature. They were no longer the recipients of the revenue set aside for the redemption of the State debt. These were directed to be paid into the State Treasury. The 10th section of the act of 1870 provided *inter alia* that "it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer on the first Monday of each month, to make a report to the Auditor General giving in detail the different sums which go to make up the grand total of the amount on that day in the State Treasury, including the amount in the sinking fund, and giving the amount deposited with each bank or other corporation, firm or individual, or in the vault, giving the name of such bank or other corporation, firm or individual," etc. The present Constitution came next in order of time. It provided for the inviolability of the sinking fund, directed that all moneys over and above the necessary reserve should be used to pay the State debt either directly or through the sinking fund, and that they should never be invested in or loaned upon the security of anything except the bonds of the United States or of this State. Section 13 of article IX, declares that "the moneys held as necessary reserve shall be limited by law to the amount required for current expenses, and shall be secured and kept as may be provided by law. Monthly statements shall be published, showing the amount of such moneys, where the same are deposited, and how secured." It is clear that these "monthly statements" embrace merely the "necessary reserve," and do not extend to and include the moneys belonging to the sinking fund. On the 9th of May, 1874, the Legislature passed an act entitled "an act supplementary to the several acts relating to the State Treasury and to the commissioners of the sinking fund." Although this act lacks a repealing clause yet a comparison of it with the act of 12th April, 1870, will show that in many respects, which need not be instanced, the earlier act is supplied and superseded. It will, however, be observed, that the act of 1870 designated the "first Monday of every month" as the time when the State Treasurer should make his reports to the Auditor General, but that the act of 1874 made a change in this respect, and directed that the report should be made on the "first business day of each month." It is true there can never be a wide difference in point of time between these periods, but it is equally true that an alteration in this respect was intended by the Legislature. A change has also been made by the General Assembly in the reports that the State Treasurer is compelled to make to the Auditor General. The act of 13th April, 1870, required that his report to yourself should include the amount in the sinking fund. Section eight of act of 9th May, 1874, directed that his statement of account to yourself should be "exclusive of moneys appropriated to the sinking fund." This latter section repeats, except in that respect, the language of the act of 1870, and by the fullness and extent of its provisions shows that its difference from the act of 1870 was intentional and with the purpose of introducing a new rule upon this subject. The 8th section of the act of May, 1874, therefore, repeals, in my judgment, that portion of section ten of act of 13th of April, 1870, which requires the State Treasurer to report to the Auditor General the amount of money in the sinking fund and the method of its investment.

You are therefore respectfully advised that, in my opinion, the State Treasurer is not compelled to make such report to yourself, and that you are not authorised to require it.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Attorney Gen'l.

Tall Specimen of Lying

In criticising an address just issued by Mr. Chairman Hoyt of the Republican State committee, the Harrisburg *Patriot* says "he overstates the State debt in 1861 by more than thirteen millions of dollars, and he overstates the reduction accomplished by Radical financiering by five millions of dollars. Mr. Hoyt! Mr. Hoyt! this is a bad commencement. The State debt in 1860 was only $37,969,847.50 and there was in the sinking fund $10,981,000, which leaves a total of $26,988,847.50. Where certainty is so well assured and so easy of access it is best to be accurate. An official address to three millions of people ought not to be disfigured by palpable misrepresentation. A tacit admission that the truth is to be discarded at the outset of a campaign is equivalent to an acknowledgment of deserved defeat."

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO

Speeches of Governor Allen and G. H. Pendleton

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, July 21.—The first meeting of the campaign was held here today. A number of speakers were present. Governor Allen said:

The Republican party is responsible for the currency now in circulation. As it has been issued by that party it does not now become Republicans to call it "rag money" or to call for contraction. They are clamoring now for specie payments; but a piece of gold or a piece of metal does not become money until the public authority has stamped it as money and declared it to be money. So the government of the United States, being a government of good standing and sound credit, might just as well stamp a piece of paper for money, and said paper is then, to all intents and purposes, equivalent to a silver dollar.

If specie payments are a good thing, the Republicans are responsible for their postponement. They put them off, because they knew a presidential election would have to occur before four years, and they knew if they undertook to force specie payments before that election, they would be utterly ruined with the American people. They knew that an attempt to force that act would spread bankruptcy and ruin throughout the land. There is a great deal of money locked up, and not borrowed and put into use, for men have the threat of the specie payment act right before them, and will not borrow money worth only 80 cents on the dollar, with the prospect of having to repay it in a year or two at the rate of 100 cents on the dollar. That would have the effect to break down every business man who borrows money. The resumption of specie payments by a retrospective act that would embrace all existing contracts would be an outrage, an infamy, and an absolute impossibility short of a revolution.

Mr. Pendleton discussed the platform generally; upon the financial plank he said it had been misrepresented. It called for a currency equal to the wants of trade, and that he claimed, was a fitting measure for the volume of currency. Every issue of government paper, whether legal tender or not, every restricted banking system, has been an effort to make and keep a currency equal, according to the judgment of the government, to the wants of the trade. So with every free banking system. The Democrats do not favor a depreciated currency. He thought he interpreted the opinion of the party and the platform when he declared they were in favor of coin as the basis of currency; that a paper currency should be convertible into coin at par; that the party desire a return to specie payments as speedily as the interests of labor and business will permit; that we would be glad to return immediately if honor and good faith and justice would permit and it were possible.

The Democratic party is not now, and never has been, in favor of repudiation in any form. We do believe it our highest duty to fulfill all our country's obligations according to the spirit and letter of our promise.

We are not now and never have been in favor of a volume of currency, changing, fluctuating according to the whims of parties or the interests of bankers or the demands of reckless speculators; but sufficient for the easy, active, economical and profitable interchange of commodities and as fixed and stable as the nature of the case will allow, and so long as we must have a government paper currency we prefer greenbacks, which are sound and cheap and good, to the national bank notes, which at the outset cost the people six per cent and are at last only redeemable in greenbacks. He confessed there were defects and dangers in this coin basis system; that the superstructure of paper was larger than the foundation of coin and that as the superstructure grows higher it grows wider and larger. But he would not discuss to-day the merits of various kinds of currency. The present necessities demand relief that should be promptly furnished. He repeated that he was a hard money man, that a return to specie payments should be kept steadily in view in legislation and action, and that wise statesmanship will seek the means of reconciling such return with the true interests of labor and business and justice to the debtor. Resumption cannot be forced. It must be the proper outgrowth of surrounding healthy conditions or it will be neither beneficial nor permanent. When in Congress he voted against the legal tender act, believing the law unconstitutional and the policy unwise. As the policy had become interwoven with our system of finance and trade he would seek all the good he could find in it. He would not abandon specie payments, but he would not rush ruthlessly back to specie payments over the prostration of all business and the ruin of the debtor.

The Democrats established the sub-treasury system, and the government, in 1861, paid nothing but gold and silver. A Republican congress passed the bond act, the legal tender act, and the national bank act; gold and silver ceased to circulate, and in 1865 the various issues of paper money had reached an enormous sum. Then commenced the Republican system of finance—contract the currency, and, if necessary to this end, increase the interest paying debt—and contraction has been steadily going on. With the decrease in the currency there has been a decline in the prosperity and happiness of the country, until now we are confronted with a condition of affairs which all feel too keenly to make description necessary.

To-day there is more property for sale on execution by the sheriffs of Ohio than ever before. Gold and paper stand to-day at a difference of fourteen per cent; a year ago the difference was ten per cent. Republicans claim contraction as a remedy for these things. Congress has passed a law declaring that resumption shall take place in January, 1879, and the treasury is preparing for this by buying gold and silver. Every dollar of gold purchased with bonds for the redemption of greenbacks adds to the annual interest. It is the old story of funding a debt which pays no interest. The Democratic party points to a middle path as the way to safety. Abandon this policy of contraction, stop tinkering with the currency, stop this effort at forcing resumption, give stability for a time, give business a moment to revive, promote industry and production, stimulate enterprise by the prospect of gain; labor more and spend less. The great want of the country is an entire freedom for labor, a removal of every obstacle, the presence of every aid.

Now that nothing more is to be accomplished by soliciting the aid of the prohibitionists the republican journals have adopted a sudden conservatism of sentiment as to the enforcement of sumptuary laws which is in singular contrast with their tone before the temperance State Ticket was nominated. While the prohibitionists were willing to vote the republican ticket, on the hazardous chance of republican good faith in forwarding their views, temperance legislation was considered practicable, but now they will have none of it. The Lancaster *Examiner* holds forth in this extraordinary style toward its late allies:

The personal right to drink or not to drink and what? has never been separated, by even the shrewdest economists, moralists or statesmen, from the identical right to eat or not to eat, and what? the right to believe or not to believe, and what? Until such separation be made, until attack upon the personal right to drink can be made without impairment of other personal rights, and without doing violence to our entire personal liberty code, it is purely farcical to suppose that prohibition can become the basis of a successful movement. * * *

The man who attempts to shoot a thousand yards with a pop-gun or to ride to the moon on a spider web, has as clear a notion of agents for a purpose, and means for an end, as he who seeks to prescribe what shall be drunk by an act of legislation.

The formidable character of the prohibition movement this year has proved an eye-opener for more than the Lancaster *Examiner.*—*Patriot.*

During the last year it cost $40,000 less to run the whole Legislature than it did any year for the last ten. And this great saving was effected notwithstanding the number of members to the Legislature is double what it was under the extravagance of uncontrolled Republican rule. If such a saving has been effected by a Democratic House what will it be when the Senate also becomes Democratic?—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

Facts Worth Remembering.

We take from the *Patriot* the following interesting and important facts showing the extravagance of Radical rule in this State, to which the attention of tax-payers is invited. The following is a list of expenses for 1873, when the Radicals ruled the entire roast:

Clerk and assistant clerks	$ 5,602.00
Transcribing clerks	8,813.50
Sergeant-at-arms, doorkeepers, and messengers	14,273.70
Pasters and folders	15,851.30
Pages	3,350.00
Contingent expenses, stationery, fuel, labor, etc	26,880.01
Miscellaneous expenses during recess	1,168.90
Clerk to speaker	1,000.00
Librarian	2,000.01
Clerk to Committee of Ways and Means	870.00
Postmaster	873.00
Assistant Postmaster	84.00
Superintendents of cost rooms	1,262.50
Marshal of rotunda	684.00
Fireman, engineer and janitor	1,852.1-
Chaplain	300.00
	$87,565.50

For the same expenses in 1874, as is shown by the Auditor General's report for that year, the State paid $67,503.50.

For the same expenses in 1875, the accounts in the Auditor General's office show the State paid $45,534.73.

These comparative expenditures were published in order to acquaint the people of the State with the fact that notwithstanding the increased number of the members of the lower branch of the Legislature, there had been a decrease in running expenses of $40,000 as compared with 1873, and $20,000 as compared with 1874.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, with a dishonesty and audacity which exceeds belief, attempts to parry the effects of these truthful figures by parading statements which cover the partial expenses of both houses but entirely omit the item of salaries paid to employees. And it has succeeded in palming its figures off upon several Radical newspapers.

It will be observed that our statement is confined to those matters wherein the House could institute economy. There are other directions where the pruning knife will fall with still greater advantage to the people of Pennsylvania, when the Democratic House is reinforced with a Democratic Senate and Executive. In the last year of Democratic administration in this State $150,000 was appropriated to pay the expenses of the Legislature, including "the pay and mileage of the members, clerks and officers, and the amount authorized by law for stationery, newspapers and lights." In 1873 Republican rapacity had run the cost of legislation up to $389,829.25, and in 1874 it reached $435,092.89! The sum that in 1859 was sufficient to pay members, clerks and officers, and furnish them with stationery, newspapers and lights, in 1873 would hardly more than pay clerk hire and stationery bills!

If it wasn't for the fact that somebody else than murderers are always sufferers, it wouldn't be a bad thing to have hangings of such people every year. It is a rare thing to hear of a hanging the subject of which does not express entire faith in the idea that he will be carried straight away to the happy land. If those same fellows were allowed to die a natural death, it is more than probable that not one in a score would strike out for the golden shore with the slightest hopes of reaching it. The halter is a wonderful persuader to repentance. It brings its victims to contrition at once, and sends them off rejoicing. Whether this repentance is genuine or assumed, who shall say? Some have faith in it, some have not.

A man who was about to be hanged in Alabama sang, as he stood with the noose about his neck, "Oh, the bright angels are waiting for me." Whereupon the local editor fiendishly wrote, "And then the angels stirred up the fire and looked brighter."

That editor had not faith equal to a grain of mustard seed.—*Ex.*

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Was there ever a more outrageous assumption than the present position of the State Treasurer that the people who pay their money into the Treasury shall not know where it is deposited?

With a constant surplus in the Treasury of over one million dollars for twelve years, there is no credit to the State for a dollar of interest. What greater right has the State Treasurer to appropriate interest accruing on moneys in the sinking fund than interest on the railroad bonds belonging to the same fund?

The Labor Reformers of Ohio will vote for Allen and Carey. Their organs advise them to do so, as no good for the country is to be expected from the Republican party, demoralized and played out as it is.

Gov. Allen, of Ohio, in a letter to a gentleman of Louisiana, says: "We are making the preliminary fight in this State against most powerful combinations, but we will triumph in October as we will in the Presidential race of next year."

The last Congress, with a Republican majority of nearly two-thirds in each house, created one hundred and fifty new offices, and appropriated over one hundred and seventy-nine millions of dollars. These figures seem almost incredible, yet they are strictly true. Could prodigality and extravagance go further?

In Texas, the Legislature at its last session passed a license law for all trades or occupations, which makes it a penal offence for any one to pursue any occupation, calling or profession, without having first obtained a license. The object is partly for the public protection and partly to raise a revenue. Gamblers, lottery agents, professional politicians and pickpockets will have reason to complain of this statute, or to resort to the disguise of respectable occupations in order to covertly carry on their real ones.

There is no better sign that the leaders of the radical party are verging upon despair than when they begin to remove their female clerks from office at Washington.

The Wyoming *Democrat* suggests to the crusaders that the best way to diminish the consumption of beer is to invent a better and cheaper drink. Can it be done?

An unsuccessful candidate as he walked away frome the last Republican State Convention, cynically remarked, "The more I see of men the better I like dogs."

Rules of Nomination.

As Adopted by the Convention, Dec. 26th, 1870.

I. The Annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at one o'clock, p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before, at the place of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of Votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by a vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another. If he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be permanently struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.] This rule is repealed and supplied by rule XXII.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to be given in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him, or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final appointment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention, or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual convention, unless by a vote of two thirds of all the delegates present.

XXII. Candidates for nomination may be voted for directly, at the delegate elections, and shall receive delegate or district votes in Convention in proportion to their popular vote in the several districts, upon the same principle on which delegates are electable under the 8th rule.

XXIII. No delegate to any Convention hereafter shall be entitled to a seat unless his credentials show that he is instructed for some candidate for the various offices to be filled, as set out in the call for the Convention.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDG

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.35 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	8.42 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	5.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia County will meet at their usual places of holding the general elections, on Saturday the 7th day of August, 1875, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1875, at one o'clock, p. m., to place in nomination one candidate for Senator, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register & Recorder, two candidates for County Commissioner, two candates for County Auditor, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also, at the same time and places and in the same manner, the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as member of the County Standing Committee.

By order of the County Committee,

WARREN J. BUCKALEW,
Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1873.

	Buckalew.	Delegates.
Beaver	182	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	81	2
Bloomsburg	322	4
" W	247	3
Briarcreek	152	3
Catawissa	120	2
Centre	165	3
Centralia	115	2
Conyngham N	145	3
Conyngham S	61	2
Fishingcreek	269	4
Franklin	80	2
Greenwood	185	3
Hemlock	149	2
Jackson	104	2
Locust	205	3
Main	109	2
Madison	166	3
Mifflin	198	3
Montour	91	2
Mt. Pleasant	97	2
Orange	146	2
Pine	176	3
Roaringcreek	173	3
South	159	3
Sugarloaf	150	2
	3,825	64

By Rule the ratio is fixed at 60 voters for delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fractions of a ratio.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 16, 1875.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

Buck Horn has a brass band.

An immense market last Tuesday morning.

Owing to the rain on Thursday morning last, the market was not well attended.

Mrs. E. Ent is enlarging and otherwise improving her building on Main street.

A large number of Danvillians and Berwickers spent last Sunday in Bloomsburg.

They have organized a horse thief detecting and insurance company in Montour county.

Dr. J. R. Evans is tearing down the old Academy building to make way for a handsome brick residence.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the world, just read our advertising columns, the *local* column in particular.

Robert F. and John M. Clark have removed their law office from Ent's block, Main street, to the room over Maize's grocery store.

The re-opening of Brown's Hotel by B. Stohner on last Thursday night was a grand affair, and was attended by a goodly number.

The O. K. Base Ball Club of Bloomsburg will go to Lewisburg some day next week to play the second game with the Independents of that place.

Mr. H. G. Phillips has broken soil for a fine residence on East Rock street, to be completed in sixty days. A. S. Phillips of Berwick is the contractor.

Messrs. David Lowenberg and W. B. Koons were up Fishingcreek in the fore part of this week on a piscatorial excursion. They report very good luck.

Two of the young limbs of the law of Bloomsburg purchased a pair of mustangs from the drove noticed last week. One of the animals hung itself that night in the stable. Sensitive and precocious mustang!

The Supreme court of Pennsylvania has just reaffirmed an old decision that in the matter of the highways a county, township or municipality is liable to any damage resulting from neglect of duty in keeping the highways in proper state of repairs.

Mr. Thomas Gorey, of Bloomsburg, recently put a bell weighing 1,800 pounds into the belfry of St. Ignatius Catholic church, Centralia. The height of the belfry is 68 feet, and about 2,000 persons assembled to witness the raising of the bell.

A slight fire on Saturday evening last burned a portion of the roof of the kitchen attached to the building occupied by W. H. Brown as a grocery and dwelling. It was discovered and extinguished before it had attained much progress, else it might have been a serious conflagration. No alarm was given.

The return match game of base ball between the O. K's. of Bloomsburg and the Champions of Orangeville, will be played on the Fair ground at this place to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. An interesting game may be looked for and all lovers of base ball should not fail to be present.

A horse race is announced to take place on the Fair ground to-morrow afternoon, (Saturday) for a purse of $30. It is scarcely probable that Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, American Girl or Judge Fullerton will compete for the prize, as they would stand but little show of winning along side of Bloomsburg's "sheelers."

There will be no service at the Episcopal church on Sunday next, owing to the death of the youngest child of the rector, Rev. Mr. Hewitt.

There will be a funeral service in the church on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, to which the congregation is invited. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

"No Friendly Voice to Greet Me," song and chorus by the popular composer, H. P. Danks. This beautiful song, although new, is already a great favorite. Every one wishing something new or really beautiful, should send for a copy. Mailed (free of postage) for 35 cents by W. H. Boner & Co., Music Publishers, 1102 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GROVE MEETING.—The Evangelical church of Bloomsburg mission, will hold their Second Quarterly meeting in Mr. Neal's Grove, (Bloomsburg) commencing on next Saturday, the 31st inst. Services on Saturday afternoon and evening, also, on Sabbath morning, afternoon and evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. A. L. RIESER, P. E.

Mr. H. A. Kramer recently disposed of a lot of ground 50 feet front by 214½ feet deep, situate on West Fourth street to Mr. W. J. Conkling for the consideration of $600. Mr. Conkling contemplates erecting thereon a fine residence during the present season.

The gift concert of the Muncy Fire company culminated on Wednesday of last week. W. B. Foust, of Bloomsburg acted as Secretary of the drawing board. Wm. B. Eakin, of Sullivan county, drew the highest prize, $500; S. Mosier, same county, the second highest, $300; and J. D. Warner, of Jerseytown, Columbia county, the third, $250. The minor prizes were scattered among various localities.

The following candidates for Democratic nomination are announced in Montour county, to wit; Prothonotary, Wm. O. Butler, E. G. Hoffman, Paul Leidy, Wm. C. McCarty, John M. Best, and Geo. W. Miles. For District Attorney, Geo. D. Butler, and Leander K. Mowrer. For Commissioner, Wm. J. McKee, James Auld, James Woodside, and Andrew C. Russell.

The Lutheran Ice Cream Festival held in the Opera House last week during three evenings netted the handsome sum of about $150, after paying all expenses. The Opera House is evidently the proper place in which to hold pleasant and profitable festivals of the kind, yielding much larger profits than when held in small and illy ventilated rooms, that are crowded to excess, overheated and in all respects unpleasant, and where there is necessarily an absence of all pleasure and enjoyment.

We find the following notice of a former Bloomsburger in the Columbus (Nebraska) *Republican*: In our opinion M. Witmoyer has the model garden of Columbus. The luxuriant growth of vegetation is wonderful to behold. Mr. Witmoyer has been eating "garden sass" for several weeks, early squash, peas, new potatoes, beets, &c., and will have new corn this week. All the seed was selected with the greatest care, and without regard to expense. We would make long notice of his melons and grapes, but are afraid the bad boys would take advantage of it, and give our legal friend trouble.

Pure fire clay has been found in inexhaustable quantity, it is stated, along the base of McCauley's mountain on the line of the Danville, Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre railroad near Glen city, Columbia county. It is said that the vein of clay averages about 13 feet in thickness, and appears near the surface for many miles along the railroad, overlying the coal fields of that section. It is said to be remarkably free from foreign matter and judges pronounce it superior to any now in use in the eastern part of the State, being more durable and stronger when manufactured into pipes, vases, brick, &c.

On last Sunday afternoon as Sammy, son of Mr. S. V. Boone, residing about one mile below Bloomsburg, was driving up the river road from Rupert to this place, his horse became frightened at some object lying by the road side and ran away, throwing from the buggy, its occupants, Miss T. S. Myers and Mrs. Annie Blee. Miss M. was in some way caught in the wheel making one complete revolution whereby she sustained serious, though not dangerous wounds. Mrs. Blee was thrown violently out, lighting on the top of her head, making it pretty sore for the time, while Sammy escaped with a very few scratches. The horse was caught a short distance above Mr. Douglass Hughes' without having broken the buggy or hurting itself in the least.

On last Tuesday morning, as Mrs. Washington Ruckel of Mt. Pleasant township, was coming into town with a spring wagon laden with butter, eggs, berries, &c., to attend market, something gave way about the wagon at the upper end of Iron street which caused the horse to start on a "dead run." Mrs. Ruckel losing all control of the animal, was thrown from the wagon in front of W. F. Hess' residence, the horse making the turn at the corner of Iron and Main streets ran down Main at a furious rate, upsetting the wagon and spilling its contents in front of Savage's jewelry store, and dragging it down to the alley below the Exchange Hotel where it was caught. Fortunately Mrs. R. was not seriously hurt, but her market stuff being of a "perishable nature" was a total wreck.

There is complaint in other towns as well as here that cess pools are so neglected that they become very offensive even to persons passing along the streets, when the weather is very warm and the atmosphere is damp or depressing. The malaria arising from such pools and the stench is most poisonous and is a prolific cause of typhoid and scarlet fevers, as well as other dangerous and destructive ailments. Remedy is easily applied and not costly. Usually, lime thrown into the pools will answer the end, but one or two pounds of copperas is much better and entirely effective, as the animacule that cause the offence can not exist where it is present. Much sickness, as well as offence, would be avoided were the remedy suggested applied, and the town authorities ought to see that it is not neglected.

Foul air in cellars is also a fruitful cause of disease. Whenever it has a sickening smell it is charged with poison. Lime, copperas, carbolic acid, thorough airing, &c., are certain remedies. A little attention to this subject will save many pains and doctor bills.

A terrible accident happened to Dr. Wm. B. Robbins, of Catawissa, on Wednesday. The Methodist Sunday School of that place was holding a pic nic at Rupert, and about noon Dr. Robbins and others rode over to the grounds on a freight engine. Arriving at the grounds, Dr. Robbins jumped off before the engine stopped, and owing to some mishap fell in such manner that both feet were caught under the car wheels. We are informed that one foot was entirely crushed, rendering amputation necessary, and two or more of the toes of the other were cut off or badly crushed. The pain that followed is said to have been most excruciating. We are informed, also, that some time ago one of his feet was badly injured in assisting to play a game of base ball, and to this his fall is attributed. He was immediately taken back to Catawissa, since which time we have not heard how he is progressing. He is a son of Dr. J. K. Robbins and is a young man held in high esteem.

It is, indeed, strange, that with thousands of such warnings before them, people will persist in jumping off cars while they are moving.

A machine poet has grown up in the neighborhood of Numedia. Hear him on the potato bug:

He was set vere all tay,
Enchoying hisself in der sun;
Und eat der tater tops,
Yust for a leedle fun.

I picked him off dot tater stalk,
Und hit him on his leedle head;
I look ad him, und srow him down
Und den de poor fellow was dead.

I vent oud in der field von tay,
Und vat you tink I see?
A tater bug on a tater stalk,
Und he vas lookin right ad me!

I ask him vat his pisness vas,
Setting dere on my tater stalk,
But he did not say von vord,
He just got down and took a valk.

Oh, dot peautiful pug,
Vat so nice and striped pe,
Setting on dot tater stalk
Lookin right at me!

Und ven I shpeak so to him
He shanded between his eyes,
Und laffed oud his mout
As he set dere lookin so vise,

CHARLEY.

TONS OF GRAPES AND THEIR USE.

It is astonishing to see large quantity of grapes of the finest quality, and large clusters, that are each year mashed up for Wine at the Vineyard of A. Speer, Passaic, N. J. Mr. Speer raises the Oporto grape; also purchases large quantities from which he makes his celebrated wine, without the admixture of alcohol or spirits. This wine is found by careful analysis to be the best wine in market for invalids and debilitated persons. It is called Speer's Port Grape Wine, and is sold by all druggists.—*Courier.* 2t

BASE BALL.

The following is the score of the match game of base ball played on the Fair ground on last Wednesday between the O. K's. of Bloomsburg and the Danvilles of Danville.

O. K'S. NINE.	O.	R.	DANVILLE CLUB.	O.	R.
McKelvy, 2 b	5	0	Aten, p	2	4
Hassert, 1 b	3	1	Hancock, r f	4	2
Edgar, C. c f	2	4	Angle, 1 b	3	3
Menagh, r f	3	3	Frick, 2 b	5	0
Buckingham, p	5	1	Beaver, s s	4	2
Edgar, H., s s	2	3	Van Sant, 3 b	2	4
Buckingham, R., c	2	2	Laubach, l f	2	2
Bittenbender, l f	2	2	Hoffman, c	3	3
Kinney, 3 b	3	2	Woods, c f	2	3
Total,	27	18	Total,	27	22

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
O K. Nine	1	4	2	2	2	2	0	0	5		—18
Danville N.	0	1	3	4	0	4	4	5	1		—22

Time of game 3 hours.

Umpire—Mr. Kase.

Scorers—G. Jacoby and Robinson.

THE FISH AND GAME LAWS.

Trout can be taken from April 1st to August 15th, but with hook and line only. Set lines are prohibited in trout waters. Fine, $10.

Pike can be fished for from July 1st to March 1st with hook and line. If caught or killed in any other way, the penalty is $25 for each offense at any time of the year.

In streams where trout and bass are found nothing in the nature of a net of less than three inches mesh can be thrown, drawn or set. Penalty, $25.

Fishing with nets or seins of any kind with less than three inches mesh for any kind of fish is entirely prohibited from June 15th to August 10. Fine $100 and six months imprisonment, at discretion of court.

A net or nets set across any of the canals, rivulets or creeks is prohibited. Fine $25.

Deer can be killed from September 1st, to December 1st. Dogs found chasing deer can be shot by any person.

Wild turkeys from October 1st to January 1st.

Pheasants from September 1st to January 1st.

Plovers from August 1st to January 1st.

Partridges from November 1st to January 1st.

Woodcock from July 4th to January 1st.

Rabbits from October 1st to February 1st.

Fox, grey and black squirrels from September 1st to January 1st.

Shooting or hunting on Sunday is punishable by fine from $10 to $25. Fishing on Sunday is punishable under the act prohibiting worldly employments.

All insectiverous birds are protected by law all the time under a penalty of $5 for each bird killed. For robbing or destroying a nest, $10. The fine for killing any game out of the above seasons ranges from $5 to $10.—*Ex.*

Mr. E. R. Furman, undertaker, has just received from Drisbrow & Van Clere, Trenton, N. J., one of their improved, felt-lined combination Corpse Preservers, and is now prepared to take entire charge of a corpse from the time of death until interment. There are several very important advantages claimed for the felt-lined preserver over all others now in use. First, it requires less ice to preserve a corpse. Second, all the melted ice is carried away from the preserver by means of a gum hose, so that water is not dripped upon the floor or carpet. Third, the inside of the preserver is constructed of material that will not sweat or draw dampness, and a corpse may be dressed before placing it in the preserver and remain perfectly dry. The inventors of this preserver will guarantee to keep a corpse thirty days, if required, or forfeit $1,000. The one owned by Mr. Furman is large enough for the body of the largest person in Columbia county, and is so arranged that the smallest child can be preserved as well in the same preserver.

The profile, made by the Town Surveyor, showing the grade of Second street, Bloomsburg, is in the possession of some person unknown. Its immediate return to the Council room is requested.

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

Wm. Morris has removed his Tailoring establishment to the rooms formerly occupied by B. Stohner, in the Exchange block, where he is fully prepared to gratify the desires and supply the wants of all his customers. July 30–2t

I. W. Hartman is still running sets of Dishes at $3.90.

Another lot of Men's and Ladies' slippers just received at Knorr's.

C. S. Furman has on hand at his Harness Emporium all kinds and styles of single and double light and heavy Harness, Fly Nets of every description, Fly Sheets, Lap Blankets and Dusters, Whips of every conceivable kind, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Valises, Shawl Straps, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store of this kind. Give Mr. Furman a call when in need of anything above mentioned and you will save money by so doing, as his prices are calculated to suit the times.

Burt's Shoes at McKinney's only.

Russel is receiving fresh Watermelons, Canteloupes, Bananas, &c., daily.

I. W. Hartman sells a nice Gaiter for $1.25.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Accommodations for 200 boarders and as many day scholars. Students prepared for college, professional study, teaching and business. Thorough instruction and discipline. Banking, wholesale and retail business, railroading, etc, practically taught. Next term opens September 1st. For catalogue, containing a beautiful steel engraving of the Seminary and for illustrated Commercial Journal address Rev. B. Copeland, Principal, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. On commercial matters address L. L. Sprague. 6w

Go to E. R. Furman's for anything in the Furniture line. He has reduced prices to the lowest possible figure, and his stock is of the best manufacture.

A big demonstration at M. M. Russel's Grocery Store to-morrow night (Saturday). He will "cut a Watermelon" and shoot off a firecracker.

New lot of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's, the last of this week.

Just received, a fresh invoice of latest styles Children's Summer Suits at D. Yocum's. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, all of which he is selling cheap.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Try the $2.00 Gaiters at E. M. Knorr's.

Tobacco and Confectionerics, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

Towanda Boots at McKinney's

A new Cabinet Empire Sewing Machine, a beautiful article of furniture, for sale very cheap if called for soon at Cadman's.

A second-hand Buggy for sale very low by J. Schuyler & Son.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

Go and see I W. Hartman's Big Store now. Wonderfully enlarged.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, &c., at McKinney's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter, Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Go to E. M. Knorr's for the best quality of Shoes.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

Boots and Shoes made to order by experienced workmen at McKinney's.

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Elliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to D. R. FAUS.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75–1y Proprietor.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

COAL. [7–tf–25] COAL

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

Marriages.

On the 28th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. S. Buckingham, Mr. M. H. HOLGATE, of Elk Run, Minn., to Miss LIZZIE B. VANBORN, of Luzerne county, Pa.

Luzerne county papers please copy.

Deaths.

In Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, on Wednesday, July 14th, 1875, MARGARET, wife of Matthias Fritz, aged 67 years, 3 months and 27 days.

In Catawissa, July 21st, 1875, after a lingering illness, MARY, wife of the late C. M. Straub, of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pa., aged 68 years. Interment at Mt. Laurel, Pottsville.

PHILIP WILSON, of Columbia county, departed this life July 14th, 1875, aged 59 years, 4 months and 29 days. He had been long and extensively known in that part of the county where he dived, and has left many friends behind to mourn his loss. He possessed a feeble constitution, and at different times before his last illness he appeared to be near his end, but by proper care he recovered, and his life was prolonged. He did not, as many do, neglect the preparation to meet his God. When death came his work was done, and he longed to "depart and be with Christ." Whilst others mourn his loss their loss is his infinite gain.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

P. O.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.70
Oats "	.50
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed "	7.00
Timothy seed "	1.50
Butter per pound	.25
Eggs "	.18
Tallow "	.08
Potatoes "	.75
Dried Apples "	.10
Hams "	.16
Sides & Shoulders "	.12
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax "	.25
Timothy Seed "	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

QUOTATIONS OF WHITE, POWELL & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA
JULY 30, 1875.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	21	21¼
" 5-20, c, '62, M. and N	15	15¼
" " " '64, " "	16½	16¾
" " " '65, " "	19½	19¾
" " " '65, J. and J	19	19¼
" " " '67, " "	20¼	20¾
" " " '68, " "	20½	20¾
" 10-40, coupon	17¼	17¾
Pacific 6's, 1st	92¼	92¾
New 6's, Reg. 1881	15	15½
" " c 1881	16¾	17
Gold	12½	12¾
Silver	Per	109
Pennsylvania	51½	51¾
Reading	75	75⅝
Philadelphia & Erie	21½	21¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	59¾	60¼
Valley	61¾	61¾
United R. R. of N. J	129½	130
Off Creek	9¾	9¾
Northern Central	29¼	30
Central Transportation	46	46½
Nesquehoning	50	50½
C. & A. Mortgage 6's '99	104	104½

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 4 o'clock 55 minutes—sets 7 o'clock 5 minutes.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 113–in other words green backs are about 13 per cent. below par.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequently perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give a fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE WELL PLACED.

Although the world has been seeking specifics for disease for many centuries, few indeed have been found. Prominent among these few is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which years ago received the endorsement of the medical profession, and was hailed by press and public as the great renovant and preventive of the age. And with good reason, since to the weakened stomach it gives strength, to the torpid liver activity, to the disordered bowels regularity, and to the shaken nervous system firmness and tone. Under its benignant influence healthful vigor returns to the debilitated and wasted frame, the flaccid muscles becomes compact, the wan aspect of ill health is replaced by a look of cheerfulness, the mind ceases to despond, and flesh is developed upon the attenuated frame. There is no exaggeration in this statement. It is as true as that the system is subject to disease. Were proofs required to substantiate the reality of the comprehensive effects of the Bitters, there is probably not in existence a medicine in favor of which such a mass of concurrent testimony, from the most respectable sources, could be adduced. But the efficacy of the nation's alterative and invigorant has been a matter of universal knowledge too long to need any such corroboration. The fact that it has the largest sales in those portions of the North and South America Continents, Mexico, and the West Indies, in which atmospheric influences prejudicial to health exists, proves what confidence is felt in its remedial and protective virtues. In localities where fevers of an intermittent type prevail, especially, it has come to be regarded as an indispensable necessity.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1838, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from th first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN. tf.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

—o—

Good food and plenty of it, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the weak and debilitated; it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

—o—

CONSUMPTION,

the scourge of the human family, may in its early stages be promptly arrested and permanently cured.

RAVENSWOOD, W. VA.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

SIR—For the last year I have been using Golden Medical Discovery. I owe my life to it, having been afflicted for years. Did not use it but a short time before I was benefitted; at that time I was very bad, not able to sit up much, was suffering greatly with my throat, was getting blind, had a dry cough, and much pain in my lungs. I have used twelve bottles of the Discovery and am almost well.

KATE T. WARDNER.

A son of Mr. J. H. Messeck, of Chatham Four Corners, N. Y., has been cured of consumption by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.—so says Mr. C. B. Canfield, editor of the Chatham Courier.

S. E. Ezlar, druggist, of West Union, O., writes to state that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has effected a wonderful cure of consumption in his neighborhood.

—o—

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver diseases, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine, only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and Office, 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

29 TAPE WORM. 29

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkle, No. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed, never fails. For removing all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed.

—o—

Eminent men of science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system from the iron in the blood. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element, and is the only form in which it can enter the circulation.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY AUGUST 7TH, 1875,

at one o'clock, p. m. all that certain messuage, tenement and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Mifflin, in the county of Columbia, and State aforesaid, being composed of six pieces or parcels of land, bounded and described as follows:

FIRST tract or parcel of land, beginning at a red oak corner of land of Wm. W. Brown and running thence north fifty-one and three-quarters degrees, west thirty and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence south sixty-eight degrees, west thirty-seven perches to a stone; thence north twenty-one and five-sixths degrees, west seventy-four perches to a stone; thence by land of Christian Weit, south sixty-eight and two-thirds degrees, west thirty-two and seven tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of the aforesaid Wm. W. Brown, south twenty-three degrees, east fourteen and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence south sixty-seven and one-fourth degrees, west ten perches to a corner; thence south twenty-six degrees, west one and three-tenths perches to a corner, thence south twenty-six degrees, east one and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence south sixty-eight degrees, east eight-tenths of a perch to a corner; thence south nine degrees, east three and eight-tenths perches to a corner of a building; thence south twenty-five and a half degrees, east six and nine-tenth perches to a corner; thence south fifty-five degrees, east three perches to a stone corner; thence south twelve degrees, east four and seven-tenths perches to a corner; thence south thirty-two and three-quarters degrees, east four and six-tenths perches to a corner; thence south ten degrees, east one and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence south seventy-seven and three-quarters degrees, east four and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence south eighty-four and three-quarters degrees, east one and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence north fifty-eight and three-quarters degrees, east sixty-three perches to a corner; thence north fifty-one and three-quarters degrees, east fifty-five and three-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of heirs of Abraham Hess, south twenty-three degrees, east fifty-five and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and sixty-four perches strict measure.

SIXTH parcel, beginning at a stone in a public road leading from Bloomsburg to Mifflinburg, thence along said road by land of Frean Brown, south eighteen and a quarter degrees, west ten and eight-tenths perches to a stone in said road; thence south eighteen and a quarter degrees, west forty-four and four-tenths perches to a stone in the public road leading from said road to Yoder's mill thence, by land of heirs of John Brown, deceased, north sixty-seven and one-quarter degrees, east eighty-eight perches to a stone; thence north twenty-three degrees, west fourteen and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of Wm. Woodman, late Thos. Bonham, south seventy-eight degrees, west twenty-six and one-half perches to a stone; thence north five and one-half degrees, east twenty-one perches to the place of beginning, containing seven acres and one hundred and twenty-six perches net measure.

FOURTH parcel, beginning at a white oak, thence, by land of W. W. Brown, south eighty-six and one-half degrees, west eleven and three-tenths perches to a stone; thence north twenty-three and three-quarters degrees, west eighty and six-tenths perches to a corner; thence by land of Henry Bellas, north fifty-five and three-quarters degrees, west thirteen and one-tenth perches to a stone; thence south eighty-one and one-quarter degrees, west thirteen and six-tenths perches to a stone; thence, by land of Stephen H. Wolf, south twenty-eight degrees, east twenty-six perches to a stone; thence, by land of Samuel Snyder, north eighty-seven and one-half degrees, east ninety-seven and seven-tenths perches to a corner; thence north fifteen and a quarter degrees, east eighteen perches to a corner; thence north twenty-six degrees, west five and seven-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing nineteen acres and three-fourths on a perch.

FIFTH parcel, beginning at a stone; thence, by land of Stephen Gearhart, south eighty-nine and a quarter degrees, west one hundred and twenty-two perches to red oak; thence north thirteen degrees, west forty and three-tenths perches to a corner on the bank of the Susquehanna river; thence along said river north fifty-eight and three-quarters degrees, east sixty-three perches to a corner; thence north fifty-six and a half degrees, east fifty-seven and three-tenths perches to a stone; thence, by land of heirs of Abraham Hess, south twenty-three degrees, east fifty-five and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and sixty-four perches strict measure.

SIXTH parcel, beginning at a stone in a public road leading from Bloomsburg to Mifflinburg; thence along said road by land of Frean Brown, south eighteen and a quarter degrees, west ten and eight-tenths perches to a stone in said road; thence south eighteen and a quarter degrees, west forty-four and four-tenths perches to a stone in the public road leading from said road to Yoder's mill; thence, by land of heirs of John Brown, deceased, north sixty-seven and one-quarter degrees, east eighty-eight perches to a stone; thence north twenty-three degrees, west fourteen and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence by land of Wm. Woodman, late Thos. Bonham, south seventy-eight degrees, west twenty-six and one-half perches to a stone; thence north five and one-half degrees, east twenty-one perches to the place of beginning, containing forty-seven acres and one hundred and twenty-six perches net measure.

THIRD parcel, beginning at a pine, thence north eighty-three degrees, east six and six-tenths perches to a black oak; thence, by land of Frean Brown, south twenty-six degrees, east fourteen and nine-tenths perches to a stone thence, by land of Henry Bellas, south seventy-eight degrees, west twenty-six and one-half perches to a stone; thence north five and one-half degrees, east twenty-one perches to the place of beginning, containing seven acres and one hundred and twenty-six perches net measure.

FOURTH parcel, beginning at a white oak, thence, by land of W. W.

Miscellaneous.

ROLL CALL—AFTER THE BATTLE.

"Corporal Greene!" the orderly cried,
"Here!" was the answer, loud and clear,
From the lips of a soldier who stood near;
And "Here!" was the word the next replied.

"Cyrus Drew!" then silence fell;
This time no answer followed the call,
Only a rear man had seen him fall,
Killed or wounded, he could not tell.

There they stood in the fading light,
These men of battle, with grave, dark looks,
As plain to be read as open books,
While slowly gathered the shades of night.

The fern on the hillsides was splashed with blood,
And down in the runs, where the poppies grew,
Were redder stains than the poppies knew,
And crimsoned-dyed was the river's flood.

For this foe had crossed from the other side
That day in the midst of a murderous fire,
That swept them down in its terrible ire,
And their life's blood went to color the tide.

"Herbert Clive!" At the call their came
Two stalwart soldiers into the line,
Bearing between them Herbert Clive,
Wounded and bleeding, to answer his name.

"Ezra Kerr!" and a voice answered, "Here!"
"Hiram Kerr!" but no man replied;
They were brothers, these two, he said wind sighed,
And a shudder crept through the cornfield near.

"Ephraim Dean!" Then a soldier spoke,
"Dean carried our regiment's colors," he said,
"When our ensign was shot; I saw him dead,
Just after the enemy Wavered and broke.

"Close on the roadside his body lies;
I paused a moment and gave him a drink;
He murmured his mother's name, I think,
And death came with it and he closed his eyes."

'Twas a victory; yes, but it cost us dear,
For the company's roll, when called that night,
Of a hundred men who went but the fight,
Numbered twenty who answered "Here!"

It is in vain to hope to please all alike. Let a man stand with his face in what direction he will, he must necessarily turn his back on one-half the world.

"Jump-Up-And-Run-Away-And-Then-Sit Down-Again" is the name of an Indian chief who has taken the war path. Here's our hair, says a Colorado editor.

Somebody estimates that in the United States the aggregate amount of time spent by passengers in cars in one year reaches as high as 1,000,000,000 hours.

The Easton *Free Press* says that Joshua was the first man who ever took a newspaper. He stopped the *Daily Sun*. We suppose he did so because the war news did not suit him.

Honest and courageous people have very little to say about either their courage or their honesty. The sun has no need to boast of its brightness, nor the moon of her effulgence.

Buckwheat sown with potatoes drives away the potato bug. This is simple and can easily be tried. The bugs will not disturb potatoes on land where buckwheat had been raised the previous year, says an exchange.

An exchange says: We notice several young ladies who are in the habit of playing croquet for their health, yet they are too weak to help their mothers clean house. Bless their dear little souls! What comfort they will be to their husbands.

An Indian came to a certain agent in the northern part of Iowa to procure some whisky for a young warrior who had been bitten by a rattlesnake. "Four quarts!" repeated the agent, with surprise. "As much as that?" "Yes," replied the Indian, "four quarts—snake very big."

"Just as soon," says an exchange "as it was discovered that grasshoppers could be made into highly palatable and nutritious soup, that hogs grew fat on them, that there was oil in them, and that they eventually made a good manure—what did they do but suddenly disappear!"

As an indication of the advancement that science has made recently, it might be stated that a gentleman at one of the city markets the other day saw half a bushel of white turnips run through a cider mill, and half an hour thereafter noticed the same article bottled, on sale, and labelled "Pure Grated Horseradish."

The London *Daily News* says that a large number of people in England have determined to abandon the bearing rein for horses, which they have concluded is really an instrument of torture, its chief object being to keep the horse's head high, at a cost of great suffering to the animal, particularly if going up hill.

BLACK FREEDOM.—A northern female philanthropist, speaking to a Vicksburg negro the other day, inquired:

"Isn't it pleasant to be your own master?"

"I reckon it is," he replied.

"And how do the colored people generally fell about it?" she continued.

"Well, I don't 'zactly know, but I guess mos' ob 'em feels putty hungry," was the answer.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

He Wants to Fight.

A young man of Memphis is anxious to fight a duel, and were a duel at any time otherwise than the ridiculous resort of enraged fools, he would seem almost justified in his desire, for the offience against him was grievous. There was a pic-nic of the young people of Memphis recently; they went into the woods with all manner of edibles and wines and a band, and the day passed away very pleasantly indeed. There came at length a lull in the festivities though, and fifteen or twenty of the young ladies withdrew for a little fun for themselves. They organized a secret society and they called for candidates for initiation among the men. The young men were not backward in the matter; they went into the ceremony like sheep to the shambles, most confidingly, but when they came to the initiation, unlike sheep at the shambles, they rather liked it. There was but one degree to the ceremony, but that one was nice, consisting, as it did, of blindfolding each candidate and leading him into the centre of a "magic circle" formed by the young ladies, when he was made to kneel and was kissed, being subsequently made to guess who kissed him. Such a programme would suit most men, and some of those initiated wanted very badly to take another degree. Finally the young ladies admitted that one gentleman, a real lady killer, should be allowed the privilege he asked for, and he accordingly kneeled down with a look of intense complacency upon his face that he should thus be selected as more attractive than other men. He was kissed and the bandage removed from his eyes only to disclose to him the fact that his lips had been pressed by the aggressive protruding ones of a swarthy negro, who was with the party as a waiter. Of course there was a roar, and of course the lady killer was mad. It appeared subsequently that the young men had been deceived, the kissing having been done by a confederate of the ladies; but there was no balm in Gilead for the man kissed by the negro. He must have satisfaction from somebody, and he sought to get it from the gentleman who was in league with the ladies. Notes have passed, and Memphis papers talk of the dual and gore. Sympathy would be wasted on the disillusioned lady killer, but it isn't at all surprising that he wants to fight. He had aggravation enough.

A Nice Girl.

Though that class is by no means extinct, still they are not so numerous as one might wish. There is nothing half so sweet in life, half so beautiful or delightful, or so loveable as a nice girl. Not a pretty or dashing girl, but a nice girl. One of those lovely, neat, natty, domestic creatures, met within the sphere of "home," diffusing around, the influence of her goodness, like the essence of sweet flowers.

A nice girl is not the languishing beauty, dawdling on the sofa, and discussing the last novel or opera, or the giraffe-like creature sweeping majestically through the drawing room. The nice girl may not even play or dance well, and knows nothing about using her eyes or coquetting with a fan. She is not given to sensation novels; she is too busy. She never languishes; she is too active. In public she is not in front, showing her shoulders; she sits quiet and unobtrusive, at the back of the crowd most likely. In fact it is not there we discover her. Home is her place.

Who rises betimes and superintends the morning meal? Who makes the toast and tea and buttons the boy's shirts, and feeds the chickens and brightens up the parlor and sitting room? Is it the langnisher or the giraffe, or the elegante? Not a bit of it; it's the nice girl.

Her maiden toilet is made in the shortest possible time, yet how charmingly it is done, and how elegant and neat her dress and collar. Not presenting her cheek and brow like a "fine girl," but an audible smack which says plainly, "I love you ever so much." If you covet anything it's one of the nice girl's kisses.

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When sickness comes it is she who attends with unwearying patience in the sick chamber. There is no risk, no fatigue, that she will not undergo; no sacrifice that she will not make. She is all love—all devotion. I have often thought it would be happiness to be watched by such loving eyes, and tended by such a fair hand.

One of the most strongly marked characteristics of a nice girl is tidiness and simplicity of dress. She is invariably associated in my mind with a high frock, plain collar, and the neatest of nice ribbons, bound with the most modest little brooch in the world. I never knew a nice girl who displayed a profusion of rings and bracelets, or who wore a low dress or splendid bonnet.

I say again there is nothing in the world half so beautiful, half so intrinsically good as a nice girl; she is the sweetest flower in the path of life.

There are others far more stately, far more gorgeous, but these we merely admire as we go by. It is where the daisy grows that we like to rest.

Grafting.

An inquirer asks "how near must the affinity be between grafts and stocks, in order that we may succeed?" There does not appear to be a distinct rule, except that they must be nearly related. Usually the operation will succeed between species of the same genus, but this does not always hold true, for the cultivated cherry will not take on the common wild cherry. The pear succeeds much better on the quince, although they are of different genera, than on the apple, belonging to the same. The texture of the wood seems to have more influence than mere affiinity in this case. It is rare, however, for the operation to succeed between trees of different genera, although sometimes successful between those nearly allied of the same natural order.

We often see extravagant statements by which the ignorant are imposed upon. Some years ago a story went the rounds of the newspapers that if the peach were grafted on the willow, the fruit would have no stones. A similarity in the shape of the leaves led some to believe that grafting would succeed, though the two trees are far separated in affinity. The statement was true that there would be no stones, for there would be neither peaches, stems or leaves. Some years ago we saw a "professional" grafter inserting scions of the chestnut. A similarity in the name and a fancied resemblance of the nuts had suggested the attempt. The owner called to us, "Mr. T., can we graft the common chestnut into the horse-chestnut?" "Certainly," we replied. "Will they be pretty sure to grow?" Not at all—they will never grow—belonging as they do, to widely separated natural orders." The dead grafts remaining showed the result.—*Country Gentleman.*

How Many Eggs Will One Hen Produce.

Various writers on this subject have stated different numbers as the aggregate of eggs that a hen will produce. But common sense teaches us that some hens will yield a much larger number of eggs than others.—Some fowls are far more prolific than others. For a number of years past it has been an interesting point of inquiry among zoologists.—How many eggs are there in the ovary of a hen? To determine this a German naturalist instituted some careful investigations, the result of which showed the ovary of a hen to contain about 600 embryo eggs. He also found that some twenty of these are matured the 1st year, about 120 during the 2d, 135 during the 3d, 144 during the 4th, and during the fifth, sixty, seventh, and eighth years the number decreases by twenty annually, it consequently following that after the fourth or at most the fifth year, hens are no longer profitable as layers, unless it may be in exceptionable instances. Many poultry fanciers affirm that a hen is not profitable as a layer after she has been kept two seasons. But there is no unvarying rule on this subject.

WASTE PAPER.—Few housekeepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a stove has been blackened, it may be kept looking well for a long time by rubbing with paper every morning. Rubbing with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of the teakettle, coffee pot, and tea pot bright and clean, than the old way of washing them in suds. Rubbing with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tinware, after scouring. If a little flour be held on the paper, in rubbing tinware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Paper is much better to put under a carpet than straw. It is warmer, thinner and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper placed between other coverings on the bed are as warm as a quilt.

Two of the latest reported remedies for the extermination of the potato bug are alum and molasses water, either of which, sprinkled on the vines, is said to cause the bugs to forsake them. We can't vouch for the efficacy of either of these remedies, but they are both certainly harmless to the potato.

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most useful in old age—sights as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has been suffering through life from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing. Yours respectfully,

O. P. H. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with bronchitis, which settled into consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant, BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, kidney complaint, catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for catarrh and general debility.

My wife has been troubled with catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking VEGETINE until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and VEGETINE accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that VEGETINE is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believed it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully, L. C. CARDELL,
Store 415 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses, and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend who tried VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.

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AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

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Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

ulj 1,73-tf.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REAL Estate of Philip Miller, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.

Rule on heirs to accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin Miller, Harriet Brobsch, Mary Ann Gingles, Regina Wolverton, Henry D. Knorr, committee of the person and estate of Levi Miller, a lunatic, children of said Philip Miller, deceased, and Mary Alice Hopper and Cyrus Webb, grand children of said Philip Miller, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Philip Miller, deceased, at the appraised value, or show cause why the same should not be sold. By the Court, B. FRANK ZARR,
Bloomsburg, July 13, 1875.-6t. Clerk.

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Apr. 17, 74—1y

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April 16, '75—y

WM. Y. KESTER,

TAILOR.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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MUSICAL.

THE Pennsylvania Normal Music School at Freeburg, Pa., will commence its Summer Term of six weeks, August 16th, 1875. For circular, address, F. C. MOYER,
June 25-tf. Director.

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical advertiser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D. The most ready selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author at Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAND OPENING!

ELIAS MENDENHALL

HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,

NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,

Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally to his

NEW, FULL AND VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

And solicits a share of public patronage

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.

In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.

A FULL STOCK OF

Dressed and Undressed Lumber,

AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.

Bill Lumber made a specialty.

CALL AND SEE.

Oct. 2, 1873—tf.

A. J. EVANS,

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES,

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEM

For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

A. J. EVANS.

July 1, 1873—tf.

AGENTS 16 Oil Chromos, mounted, size 9 x 11 for $1. 100 for $5. Largest variety in the world. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.—Everywhere for the Centennial History—600 pages, 240 engravings, selling well. Address H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., No. 1 Somerset street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

$10 to $500. In Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled: "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION. LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE.

(including the "Last Journals,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the only truthful work. Hence it sells; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. Agents' success would astonish you, more wanted. Send for terms and positive proof of genuineness. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, And all Throat Diseases,

USE

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.

A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.

For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA ADV'S.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SONG. "NO Friendly Voice to Greet Me," by B. P. Danks. Sent post-paid for 25 cents. Order our catalogue for 1875. WM. B. BONNEY & CO., Music Publishers, 1102, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 16-17w.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS. Organs and Arion Pianos. E. M. BRUCE, 1006 Chestnut St., Phila., formerly of 16 north 7th St. jly.16-48w

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. ap1.7-tf

CHALLENGE

SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Price, $70 per Ton of 2000 lbs.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

Moisture (dec. at 100°C.)	8.312
Soluble Phosphoric Acid	33.438
Precipitated Phosphoric Acid	1.564
OR	
Bone Phosphate of Lime rendered soluble	66.430
" precipitated	3.652

NOTE:—Over seventy per cent. of Soluble and Precipitated Bone Phosphate of Lime presents an article which may well called a CHALLENGE.

Compare this with the best Acid Phosphates or Super Phosphates in the market, and it will be found to present three times the strength.

Compare this with the cost of freighting Phosphate Rock or Bones, and Acid in carboys, to which manufacturers at a distance are subject.

Farmers who wish to use the CHALLENGE should apply early, as the supply is limited the present season.

BAUGH & SONS.

No. 20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
No. 165 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

July 29-3t.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS

Printed at this Office

ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE

MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

April 16-76y

NEW GOODS!

A HEAVY STOCK,

Cheaper than Ever!

S. H. MILLER & SON

Have Just Received

the largest and best supply of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE

DRY GOODS,

They have ever offered to their friends and customers.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts

for MEN'S WEAR,

Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,

for LADIES WEAR,

CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,

and every variety of Dry Goods desired,

Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,

in great variety and at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

including all the varieties of

COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.

CALL AND SEE.

Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.

Oct. 30,'74—tf

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.

☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.* ☜

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER,

Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any thing to be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Undertaking

Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.

Ready Made Coffins

both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for

Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver

By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Hearses, Carriages, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished.

☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his busines. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.* ROBERT ROAN.

Dec. 11, '74—1y

LOWELL'S Commercial College Binghamton

AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE ADVERTISER. Jan26-1y

FAIRBANKS

SCALES

AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,

TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE 1874.

also at the PARIS EXPOSITION 1867.

Over Thirty-four Competitors

and at the VIENNA EXPOSITION 1873

AND acknowledged the STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Fairbanks & Ewing 715 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD R

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,38 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,38 a. m. and 7,36 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,38 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 8,38 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,50 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.

Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 25	1 45	Scranton	11 40	2 20	6 20
12 21	8 21	1 41	Dunmore	11 44	2 26	6 26
12 14	8 22	12 31	Taylorville	11 49	2 41	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	Lackawanna	12 17	2 41	6 40
11 37	8 05	1 16	Pittston	12 25	2 50	7 00
11 29	7 57	1 08	West Pittston	12 30	2 55	7 10
11 10	7 53	1 05	Wyoming	12 34	3 03	7 17
11 00	7 48	7 00	Mehoopany	12 38	3 06	7 45
10 50	7 41	12 51	Ridgeville	12 45	3 21	7 28
8 35	7 25	12 36	Abington	12 59	3 37	7 45
8 17	7 20	12 41	Plymouth June.	12 55	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	Plymouth	13 00	3 30	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 29	Avondale	13 05	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 25	Nanticoke	13 09	3 40	8 02
7 40	7 05	12 16	Hunlock's Creek	13 18	3 53	8 15
7 30	6 50	12 01	Shickshinny	13 32	4 08	8 28
7 06	6 35	11 46	Hick's Ferry	13 46	4 20	8 51
6 57	6 28	11 39	Beach Haven	13 53	4 28	9 03
6 45	6 20	11 27	Berwick	14 1	4 36	9 10
6 32	6 08	11 22	Briar Creek	14 08	4 45	9 22
6 27	6 03	11 17	Willow Grove	14 12	4 50	9 28
6 20	6 03	11 11	Lime Ridge	14 17	4 56	9 35
6 03	5 53	11 02	Mifflin	14 26	5 05	9 45
5 58	5 46	10 55	Bloomingdale	14 32	5 13	9 57
5 51	5 40	10 49	Rupert	14 37	5 18	10 05
5 44	5 34	10 42	Catawissa Bridge	14 42	5 24	10 12
5 42	5 29	10 40	Clark's Switch	14 45	5 26	10 15
5 15	5 12	10 22	Danville	15 02	5 48	10 35
5 01	5 02	10 12	Cleveland	15 12	5 58	10 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	Catawissa	15 17	6 03	10 55
4 50	4 49	9 55	Northumberland	15 30	6 20	11 09
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOURD, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 8, 1875.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1874, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 8.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m.	
"	Canandaigua	3.30 p. m.
"	Rochester	5.15 "
"	Niagara	9.00 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 p. m., arrive Elmira 10.30 p. m.		
Buffalo Express 7.15 p. m. arrive Buffalo 5.30 a. m.		

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.56 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m.	
"	Baltimore	8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg	1.50 p. m.	
"	Washington	10.30 "
"	Baltimore	6.50 "
"	Washington	3.30